SGARDEN-2 and S-"Monte Cristo." THEATRE—2 and 8—" Hamiet."

A THEATRE—9—" Robert and Bertram."

N SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Duprez. Bankers and Brokers."

**ALLACK'S INEATRE—S—" Bachelor of Arts."

**TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and S—" Fantasma."

**ATH STREET THEATRE—2 and S—" Fedora."

Ander to Aquertisements

Ammements Announcements Announcements Announcements Announcements Announces	Col. Page. 5 ii Miscelisneous. Page. 10 ii Marraws and teaths 5 1 Marraws and teaths 5 1 Marraws and teaths 6 1 Marraws and teaths 6 1 Proposals 6 1 Proposals 6 1 Real Setate. 7 1 Rooms and Flats. 6 1 Simulatens wande. 7 1 Sirecial Notices. 5 1 Strectal Notices. 7 2 Teachers. 6 1 Te When Concern 7 2 Wifiter Resorts. 7	1 22 63 65 66 1 23 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
---	---	---

Business Notices.

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR. IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR, beed positively to restore gray hast to original color; a snades, from black to declars broader, beaves, the a said hoir soft and glossy thermiess and oderies; be growth, basing and cases to apply indorsed at the chairs, sond sample of har and stamp for a chair soft and sample of har and stamp for the chairs. So, and sample of har and stamp for the sample of har and sa

"COSTAR'S" INFALLIBLE EXTERMINATORS Bill Rats, Mice. Roaches, Bedburs, Cockronches; not poison-ous or dangerous to use; no stench. 405 Broome. 70 Maiden lane, and all stores.

FIFTH AVENUE TAILORS' MISFITS COst less de clothing in other stores at D. Sun 4's. Corner Broome and Crosby sts., New-Yerk.

"FIRE ON THE HEARTH" VENTILATING AP-PARATIS. -SLEVEL GRADES, Heaters. Full lines Parlor Stoves, Hanges, Cook stoves, Furnaces. Co., 76 Beekman.st., N. Y. HOME, SWEET HOME!-\$5 monthly buys your cms. 500 Building Lols in the choicest part of Newark, N. J., for \$710, \$2.55 and \$15 each, solling on mouthly payments of \$5 per iot. Circulars and \$15.95. H. Wilson, Atternov, 325 Broadway, N. Y.

LULAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.

Sowly formshed suites of rooms for permanent families or such as, 240-at, or 200-at, American or European plans oms, with north, 83 and 85 50 per day. RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED by Dr. MARSH's Vessy-st. Aster House. Established 1832 THANKSGIVING Boots, Shoes, Toilet Slippers, all styles, popular prices Fa roules & Co., 26 West 14th at.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States.

BRASION OFFICES OF THE TRIBUSE. No as Children to be a first t 18 OTHER CITIES

New Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-Debate on the Tonquin Credit bill. Congo Conference discussion. Isolated deaths from chelera in Paris. Kin-pai Channel protected with torpedoes. - Death of James Buckman.

Domestic.—The plague continues its ravages in Kentucky and the Virginias, === The United States Grand Jury in Chicago continued the inves tigation of the allege election fraud.

The surplus of a Georgia mutual company has been divided among the past policy-holders. - An insane man attempted to burn a Pennsylvania mining The spiritualistic doctor who killed Sarah Weiker in Onto, testified that he was not responsible for the act. —— A female teacher in St. Louis committed suicide.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Arrival of Frederick Ar-cher. —— One man killed by the explosion of a giant powder cartridge. - Patti's anniversary celebrated. ____ The Etzel-Shaffer election bet paid, ___ Henry Ivison died. ___ Chiuamen celebrated the birthday of their Empress.

The Beard of Estimate made many transfers, Robbery of the Kings County Penitentiary. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4124g grains) 83.55 cents - Stocks were active under a local manipulation and closed with important

advances. THE WEATHER. - TEIBUNE local observations indicate fair weather and stationary temperature, Temperature yesterday: Highest, 47°; lowest, 31°; average, 40140.

The trouble between the trunk line railways now is no longer a war of rates only; it is also a war of words between the various agents. Neither phase of the difficulty promises any profit or advantage to the companies.

Prince Bismarck has always been opposed to the payment of members of the German Parliament for their legislative services. It is said that he fears the voting of the appropriation would in some way be another obstacle in the way of his plans. The Reichstag, however, has presumed to differ from the Prince, and has passed a resolution in favor of paying its members for serving their country. This result is a set-back for Bismarck, but it can hardly be called a defeat. The point is not an essential one in his large schemes.

Breaking into jail, and carrying coals to Neweastle are two things which it has long been said nobody would take the trouble to do; yet Brooklyn thieves have found it decidedly worth while to break in to the Kings County Penitentiary. Thereby they made \$3,000, It is not unlikely that the fellows who broke out of this jail some days ago are the ones that have just broken in again. As prisoners they were allowed a great deal of liberty about the place, and in that way probably learned how the Warden's safe could best be "cracked."

M. Ferry made an effective speech in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday; and if he did not stick closely to the truth, he at least won the approval of his hearers. He declared that the Paris Government, in conducting the Tonquin affair, had only followed the lead laid down by the Chamber in voting the credits to pay for the expeditions. To most observers the votes of credit have seemed to follow the action in Tonquin. But the deputies cheered, and M. Ferry has asked for \$8,000,000 more. The chances are that he will get it; but the chances also are, judging from the Prime Minister's description of the present relations between the informally belfigerent Powers, that that sum is only a small part of what will be needed before French designs in China are carried out.

Attention is frequently called to the careless way in which blasting for building purposes is managed in the upper part of this city. The contractors go ahead with their work as if they were in the country instead of the crowded wn; and the laborers themselves seem to take little precaution against danger. The re- broken ranks, magnificent resources, and un-

sult is that such accidents as happened yesterday are of comparatively frequent occurrence. Sometimes they are fatal; and sometimes the only damage is to surrounding property, which finally comes to look as if it had suffered bombardment in war. This is, of course, a difficult business to supervise officially; but the coroner ought to examine rigidly into the case of the foreman who was killed in One-hundredand-forty-first-st. yesterday. If any one besides himself was responsible for his death, let that responsibility be made unpleasant.

The action of the Harvard Athletic Committee in announcing that football will probably be forbidden to Harvard students hereafter will cause a stir in college circles outside of Cambridge. Students generally will even resent the committee's action; but there can be no doubt that football, at it has been played during the last few years, merits severecensure for its downright brutality. College boys, if they are wise, will not content themselves with indulgence in violent language toward the Harvard faculty, but take measures to play the game in such a decent fashion that there can no longer be objection to it. The players in the two matches in this city to-day should keep this point in mind. (We do not accept for a moment the shocking instruction that the Harvard men are discouraged with their recent performances in the football field and have privately asked the faculty to keep them from further humiliation by forbidding the sport.)

LET EVERYBODY BE THANKFUL.

This is the National feast, and everybody is called upon to be thankful, even for the political situation. Once in four years Thanksgiving Day comes at a time when it is not easy for all Americans to take a cheerful and comforting view of the politics of the country. If it were to occur the week before the Presidential election, everybody would be happy in the hope of impending triumph and grateful for the close of an exciting canvass. Following closely, as it does, a political conflict in which the victory of one of the great parties involves the defeat of and the bitter herbs of philosophical reflection table. Yet we think it is possible for everybody to be thankful to-day, not only for a year of unbroken peace and bountiful barvests, and for innumerable family comforts and private blessings, but likewise for the politics of the mmitra:

Our Democratic friends, of course, are in holihas mostly for four and-twenty years they been wandering in the woods, constantly bankering after the flesh-puts of Egypt, and ation designiting of ever reaching the Franciscal family And men; very hanger and very thirsts; with months watering for with and home, and possibly also for untaxed whisher, they stand in the fearless of their political Canana, feasting their eyes on the fainess of the land and the their disposal. What a pleasant vista stretches are mainly responsible for what followed, for goodly number of post-nances and clerkships at before their vision as they emerge from a quarter-century of bafiled effort and continuous defeat! The Democrats may be depended upon to eat their Thanksgiving dinner with a relish which they have not known since they elected their last old-bachelor President, James

There will be rejoicings in the Democratic household; and the Independents will gather up the fragments of the feast. Even if their candidate for the Presidency had been defeated, they might still have derived consolation from the ethical consideration that they are not as other men are. But they now have the pleasing consciousness of having contributed, along with Prohibition, factional resentment and alliterative felly, to the defeat of the Republican leader. Let the Independents enjoy their first Thanksgiving dinner after the election of a Democratic President. Let them make the most of to-day's banquet, for another year they may have an impaired digestion for similar Another time they may prefer a Barmecide feast apart from their present political companions.

But how are Republicans to keep the feast? Certainly not with light hearts and hypocritical jesting. They have been defeated in a campaign wherein they had enlisted with old-time ardor and fought with skill and courage under every disadvantage, and in the end they have had the mortification of seeing the victory snatched away from them by a series of accidents which could not have been foreseen. They have never swerved from the conviction that the canvass was fraught with momentous issues for the country, and now that the battle has been lost they cannot help regarding the consequences of defeat as ominous of evil. They revert with poignant regrets and not without bitterness of heart to the closing week of the struggle and seem to lose faith for once in an orderly Providence ruling the affairs of Nations. Indeed, in their sober second thought the election seems to resolve itself in its final phase into the fantastic lottery of a blind and capricions chance, from which an alliterative clergyman suddenly drew a blank, thereby changing the course of Empire. This sounds like cynicism and comes with poor grace before the Thanksgiving dinner.

It is indeed true that loyal Republicans, for whom the future of the country is a matter of anxious thought and deep solicitude, can only join in the National festival with grim pleasantries, keen regrets, and premonitions of evil. But while they are not light-hearted, they can find many things for which to be profoundly grateful even in the politics of what has been for them an unlucky rather than a disastrous year. They are thankful, first of all, that in their National Convention there was neither unit rule nor any form of political coercion or suppression, and that their candidates were the representatives of the great mass of Republican voters. They are thankful that the party which was responsible for the Civil Service act. adopted that progressive principle as a plank in its platform, and that the candidates gave to it their unequivocal and emphatic assent. They are thankful that their leaders did not shirk any matter of principle during the canvass, but from beginning to end were bold, incisive, outspoken and eloquent in their defence of the American economic system and of the rights of American workingmen. They are thankful that the campaign on their side was fought on the high ground of public policy and patriotic principle, and that while the Presidency was lost by the narrowest of chances, material gains have been made in both Houses of Congress. They are thankful that their noble leader emerges from a canvass of defamation with unsullied honor and commanding authority, having strengthened the Republic n cause wherever he has pleaded for it, and that the party, while defeated for the first time in a quarter-century, shows no signs of weakness and demoralization. They are thankful that they cannot be held responsible for the next four years of Democratic administration, and that there is still a Republican party with un

and progressive people in years to come.

DEFEATING THEIR OWN INTERESTS. There is something pathetic and touching in the Democratic argument that citizens of that party have an earnest desire for the public welfare, and can therefore be expected in the administration of the Government or in legislation to act as wisely as the people of any other party. Nevertheless, it is the fact that every time the Democrats have secured a majority in the lower House of Congress they have threatened industries and alarmed the country, and caused serious disturbance in business. It seems impossible to doubt that the majority of that party honestly believes that the public prosperity can be best promoted by measures which, whenever they are brought forward in Congress, cause general alarm and a prostration of

For example, it may be assumed that most of the Democrats desire an honest and sound currency. Yet, either because they fully believe that an increased coinage of silver is wise, or be cause they do not venture to antagonize public opinion in the silver-producing States, it comes to pass that nearly all of them vote against the curtailment or suspension of the coinnge. So of the issue of certificates: the majority apparently believes that the public welfare can best be promoted by a practically unlimited issue of paper currency. With respect to the tariff, as we all know, about four-fifths of the Democratic members believe, no doubt sincerely, that the public welfare can best be promoted by a reduction of duties, which they consider a "removal of burdens."

It is not to be expected that the Democratic members of Congress will be changed in all their beliefs and aims by a new sense of responsibility. If they believe that such measures as have been mentioned are calculated to promote public welfare, their sense of responsibility will naturally prompt them to earnest efforts to pass such measures. The radical difficulty is that the party is in the main hostile to the entire financial and industrial system which has grown up under Republican legislathe other, the cakes and ale of partisan jubilation | tion. It believes, no doubt, that the uprooting of this system would be well for the country. ire unequally shared at the Thanksgiving though possibly it might involve some temporary embarrassment. Whenever the Demo-erats find themselves compelled to decide upon policy, it seems inevitable that they will de cide upon a course of hostility to the protective tariff and to Ropublican ideas of finance.

THE LOSS OF THE GUADALUFE.

It is now stated that Captain Nickerson, of the treatment was suffering from a severe that this is what sampathal him to been the bote on the mant of the words. It is also total that the awners of the strainer brow of his times, and though apposed to his going to overrule their indiment and to go. If these statements are true it follows that the owners clearly they ought not to have permitted a commander whom they knew to be ill to take vious that the captain ought to have been on on deck because he was in a physical condition which practically disabled him for the performance of his duties. The owners ought not to have trusted his judgment in a matter so important. They should have decided for themselves that he was not fit to take the steamer to

Captain Nickerson suggests that the railroad iron in the cargo may have deflected the compasses. Of course that is possible. It is always possible that iron in a cargo may cause variation of the compasses. But precisely because it of brilliant rens, determined rushing, prompt is always possible, it is the plain duty of owners | "tackling," and clever "passing " of the ball. Their festivities. This year the hungry and thirsty and captains to ascertain, before leaving interest will be enhanced if they bear in mind the Democracy may not take away their appetite. harbor, whether such deviation exists, and if so, essential points of somewhat complicated rules, one of it. The adjustment of the compasses when iron is carried as cargo should be behind the ball, that it cannot be thrown toward a matter of course, and if the state of the compasses is a matter of vague conjecture after the vessel has been wrecked, the fact indicates neglect somewhere. As to the competency of the second mate Captain Nickerson seems more confident than the facts appear to warrant. The compass may have been out of order, but the eyes of the officer of the watch must also have been at fault not to find out, before it was too late, that he was trying to run down the bear themselves in bitterly fought athletic contests land. And if Captain Nickerson helds that the second mate did his full duty, of course it follows that had he (the captain) been on deck, the disaster would have occurred all the same. Perhaps he is not quite prepared to admit that, but he ought to realize where his contention on behalf of his subordinate carries him. In the end, however, it is telerably apparent that the wreck was due to the mistake of the owners in allowing a sick man to take command of the steamer.

NEGRO VERSUS CHINAMAN.

It is stated that Messrs, Haggin and Tevis California capitalists, have successfully substituted negro for Chinese labor on their great Kern County estates. They began with three hundred, paying them a moderate wage with property. One inducement to this experiment was the discovery that cotton could be raised in that region. Previous attempts to introduce it in some of the Southern counties had failed, but in the Kern Valley it seems to have found favorable conditions. The negro experiment is said to have succeeded so well that Messrs. Haggin and Tevis are about to import eleven litself in Mr. Hendricks's mind. handred more colored people, while other residents of Kern County are so satisfied with the enterprise that they propose to bring in ten named by the free and untransmelled choice of thousand negroes if they can get them. Perhaps it is too soon to conclude that cotton can be made an important staple in California, torship." though if, as reported, three hundred bales have been raised in Kern County this year, the presumption is strongly in favor of the success of the calture generally in that part of the State. And if in this way the Chinese can be displaced there is no question that the results will be beneficial to California. For while the Chinquan is certainly a very useful labor element, he is nothing more, and where he is employed exclusively in field labor the tendency is to the erection of a system closely resembling

No churches, school-houses or thriving villages arise where the Chinaman supplies the labor of the region. He lives in barrack boarding-houses, hovels, or tents, and his only thought is to save enough money to life upon without working in China. He never becomes a citizen, nor anything but a Chinaman, and his presence drives out the white working class, and reduces society to capitalists and peons. But if the negro can be colonized in California he will help both htmself and the State. A citizen to begin with, he has aspirations and civilized needs. He can be depended upon, when freed from the disabilities which have handicapped him in the South, to rise

daunted courage, to fight the battles of a free higher in the social scale. If he can escape the baneful store order system which in the Cotton States has kept him purperized and paralyzed his energies, there is no reason why he should not become a valuable member of society. And he will not drive out white labor from the cities, as the Chinaman has done. No doubt he will need much careful supervision at first, and some forbearance. But he can be raised and developed, and the Chinaman cannot, simply because he comes to this country with a rooted conviction that it is inferior to China in all things, and he belongs to the most conservative race in the world. The experiment of Messrs. Haggin and Tevis is a very interesting and important one for these reasons, and it promises to result beneficially both for California and the

THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL.

The familiar annual announcement of " the most hotly contested football match ever seen" follows closely upon the annual Thanksgiving proclama-We are glad to see that the customary phrase "most hotly contested" has not been forgotten this year. It is the nearest approach to warmth known by November spectators at the Polo Grounds. The "carping foreigner" dreaded by over-sensitive Americans would probably have difficulty in understanding that the twentytwo young gentlemen zealously bruising and battering each other on the frozen ground engaged in "giving thanks." He would find it hard to reconcile the idea of thanksgiving with the blue noses and chattering teeth of the lookers on. "Truly these Americans take their pleasure sadly be would say; and if an Englishman, and therefore conversant with English football, he would only regret that his own glass abiding place should prevent him from bitting us with a brick-bat, or a magazine article fully as heavy,

There were once two colleges called Columbia and Harvard, which set up football elevens every season to be bowled down by Yale and Princeton. The Columbia eleven, we conclude, has been completely "knocked out," to use the language of period happily now past. At present Columbia athletes are said to obtain their exercise by carrying ponderous canes, yelept "bangers," up and lown the city streets. There have been rumors that Harvard has actually had a football team in the field this season. Where is it now? "Harvard indifference" has blotted it from the face of the earth. All admirari may be a very good motto under ertain circumstances, but the Harvard men found abandant cause for wonder when they were tackleby the stalwart rushers of Yale and Princeton. And there was not much for Harvard students or alumni to admire in the two scores, Princeton 36, Harvard 4; and Yale 52, Harvard -Oh, what a full was that!-0. There was a time, ten years non, when Harvard playing under the ald-fashloned tutes was wont to defeat the heat differing which Matrill University and All Canada Sould send against her. It is attained in these days to think of that Harrard has son or college champlonably since is to. We advise all Harrard undergraduates who may be in trees to day to violation buts trements as humbly at the feet of Vain and Princeton with no display of crimson borchists, and try to hearn something of the game of football.

A change in the rules has done away with the "babying" and "dribbling" of the ball, formerly resorted to in playing " for time" and usually resulting in drawn games. This change triples the interest and excitement of the game for the spectacharge of the vessel. In doing so they faced | tors. Of the four Princeton-Yale matches previous the tisk of his breaking down at sea at a to 1881 three were drawn, Princeton winning the critical juncture, and that is apparently what fourth. In the remarkable game of 1881, the actually occurred. It is of course perfectly ob- picked elevens of Yale and Princeton faced each other for over two hours, playing until half-past 5 o'clock, long after twilight fell, and neither side dangerous navigation. He was unable to be gained the slightest advantage. The hard-tought ended in a drawn game. Such results are unsatisfactory to earnest players and to spectators, and the change in the rules was in the interest of both. For the last two years Yale has won the championship by her stronger play. This year she presents an eleven composed of heavy and powerful men who are spoken of as bold and dashing players. Yale " beef " will doubtless do its best to retain the championship. Princeton will also be represented by a team of heavy weights, who are said to "play together" rather better than the men of Yale Spectators may count upon an exciting success which are that the players on each side must keep the opponent's goal, and that a free kick is obtained touching it down behind the adversary's goal line. The players, we trust, will so conduct themselves that no reports will be made of "throttling" and Despite the dubious reputation of " slugging." Yale teams in this regard, we hope for such de meaner under provocation to-day that the professional "slaggers" now out of business in this city might be invited to attend and see how gentlemen

In response to The Turnese's assertion that New York is naturally Republican, The Boston Post remarks: "Perhaps so; but Nature evidently had more than she could swallow when Blaine was served up." The Post is laboring under a serious and wholly unaccountable error. Nature was all right. She favored the Republican candidates by a large majority. The causes that led to Mr. Biaine's defeat were unnatural-Burchard and the Oneida

Democracy to the Independents: Now we purpose to deal fairly, aye, generously, with you. We'll take the turkey and you can have the buzzard, or you can take the buzzard and we will have the

The contrast between the support for Gardeld in this city in 1880, and the absence of support for Blaine in 1884, under which Blaine still carried board, and giving them houses to live in on the up the vote from \$1,730 to 90,003, wa really stronger than we have stated Briefly, all the evening papers then were for the Republican ticket, excepting The Telegram and The Daily News. This year they were all against it, excepting The Econing Mail and Express and The Commercial Advertiser.

"Me and Cleveland" is the way the phrase shapes

The Utica Herald calls attention to the salient fact that "not a Democratic paper has speken in condetadation of the gross fraud by which it is sought to steal control of the Illinois Legislature, with the ultimate purpose of stealing a United States Sona-torship," What is the explanation of this silence? Can it be that the passionate yearning of Democracy for reform was "for revenue only" and died with the campaign f

To the President-elect: If you expect to have any marked influence with the next administration, you would do well to treat Mr. Pendleton as : heathen man and an infidel,

We judge from some of its recent remarks that The New-York Times couldn't think much more of Mr. Hendricks if he were General Carr or some other prominent Republican. The Albany Argus notes that Mr. Blaine's recent

speech is "denounced from one end of the country to the other." So it is, so it is. It is denounced by heated Democratic editors who are unable to answer it, and naturally substitute denunciation for argument. It wasn't made to please them anyway. It is reported that Sam Patch is to have a monu-

ment erected to his memory at Rochester. Now let the man who blew out the gas and went to bed be remembered in brass or marble. A dispatch to The Boston Transcript represents Duke" Gwyn as reporting that Cleveland had recently said to him that the future of the Demo-

cratic party depends largely upon its taking a new

departure on many questions that were doubtful

and experimental thirty or forty years ago. It is more than probable that the "Duke" misunderstood the President-elect, and that what Mr. Cleve land really said was that the office to which he had een elected being "essentiatly executive," he felt it would be indelicate for him to speak of the future of the party.

The Independents to-day will have either the tip of a wing of the Democratic bird, or the wish-bone sucked dry. As for Dr. Burchard, the Pope's nose will be saved for him.

Will not somebody kindly furnish the Fool-killer with a list of the men who have made novel election bets this year?

The latest exhibition of how sweet a thing it is The latest exhibition of how sweet a thing it is for bre hren to dwell together in unity represents of color, and its several characters, judiclously distributed to suitable actors, were, with little exception, per office at Police Headquarters, sitting side by side at the same desk and signing the same papers with the same signature as Treasurer of the Board.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

A WONDERFUL PIECE OF WORK. Richard Smith, of The Cincinnati Commercial Gasette All the talk about doctored Associated Press election re turns is mere nonsense. Collection of the returns this plished. The fact that the election was so close in New York rendered every error in a vote of 1,200,000 a very large factor to the impatient partisans who were wai ing for the result. The errors made were no greater than might be expected in so large a vote. Why, in Hamilto County, Ohio, where we collect returns by mutual agree ment among the papers, there was an error of between 500 and 600 in a vote of only 70,000-enough to hav

changed the result in New-York State. THE RUMORS ABOUT THE GUION LINE. Stephen B. Guon, Gaion Steamship Line.—There have been all sorts of rumors about changes to take place in our company, and that it was to be amalgamated with the Cunard Line; but I can assure you there is no truth in them. It is not true that I have come here to assum the management of the New-York office; William H Guion, jr., will continue in the management here. Nor is it true that the Alaska and Arizona are to be trans erred to the Cunard flag, and that only small and slow vessels are to be run by us. If one were to believe one-half the rumors, the Guion Line would be on the verge of

CLEANLINESS OF RIO DE JANEIRO. Chief Officer Lord, of the Brazilian Mail Steamship F ance,-thio de Janeiro is now one of the cleanest an nest healthy cities I know. It used to be one of the fillihiest and most unhealthy. When Dom Podro cambere in the contennial year, he carefully studied the sanifary regulations of American ettics. He got his filess and when he went home he put them in practice ftie de Janeiro is now in a constant state of securing and disinfecting. The most right sanitary laws are in force. in the morning, and they are kept us clean as they possibly can be. The tables are ult of murble, and the flow provides to that the whole marget can be thereughly washed every day. Food boof is not allowed to be can start through this arrests on open uniques, but must be excised. The natural result is that policy fever to easi

PERSONALE.

Bunatas Lanuar's poor bootto would, it is said, caus him to desince a position in Mr. Carrian Valenck were a observation him.

The late Marquis of Londonderry was a valued and close friend of the Earl of Beaconsticid, who was Brad winken up " in high society by Lady Landonderry. The Marquis was the first creat coal owner to abolish " midle-men." which he did by starting a private fleet of colliers and opening to his own hame a large coal yard in London. The enterprise proved to be enormously profit-able, and was soon failured by Lord Dornan and others. His death is nowhere more sincerely regretted than

General W. W. H. Davis is named as the probable Collector of the Port of Philadelphia under the next Admin

The natives of India are racking their brains to devise surgested that the Government create him Duke of

Miss Emma Thursby received many offers of operation engagements during her recent visit to Paris, but accepted none.

Senator J. Donald Cameron's daughters will spend Thanksgiving Day at West Point.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer's new lectures are on "Notoriety in Art," and "How to Look at Pictures." The roll of Democratic Senatorial candidates in Il-John H. Oberly, W. C. Goudy, and despite his alleged re ationship to the venerable "boy-preacher"-Carto

May 23 next will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of William Woollett, the famous engraver, best known, perhaps, by his cut of "The Death of Gen-eral Wolfe," after Benjamin West.

The late Dr. Sir Erasınus Wilson left a personal estate valued at more than \$1,320,000.

THE INE OF THE DAY,

It is said that at the recent interview of Presidentelect Cleveland and Vice-President-elect Hendricks the

conversation turned upon Thanksgiving. Said the Governor of New-York to the ex-Governor of "We have many things to be thankful for. You should be thankful that you were not shot for treasmable utterances during the war." "You should be thankful that you van no risk of being

shot for anything at that time," sweetly replied his ex-Excellency of Indiana."

"Let us both rejoice," con'innet the grateful Grove that we have thus providentially preserved ourselves to see this day and by our conduct in the past have comneeded ourselves to the recognition of the great Demo

ratic party."

The Boston Post has the information that while under a tepublican administration the bakers have charged ighteen cents for a pot of beans, since the election of leveland key have seen the chirography on the piasering and come down to afteen cents. Thus doth emocracy trumph over vast monopolics. [Springfield man.]

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems is remarkable for his physical endurance. He once said to his congregation that he had thanked God all his life that he was never able to find his pulse. Evidently his nerves never The well-grounded belief that money is all-powerfu

The well-known as a severe blow. A theatrical company is aveiling over the State with a play called "Fower of oney," and it doesn't possess sufficient power to draw house big enough to pay their hotel bills.—[Norristown

Mrs. Belva Lockwood still says that all she wanted was a fair count. In this she diders from many other won who, if reports be tone, simply want a rich count.

We rise to remark that we are tired of paragraphs that legin with "And now." It indicates lack of fertility in the genius of the born American journalist. And the un of it has long since vanished. And now let it have a est.—[Springfield (Ohio) Globe-Republic.

" Fear," says a well-known doctor, " is probably the worst malady we have to fight. We cannot fight it with medicines. When it once takes firm hold of a patient the ining to do is to work upon the Imaginatio who can do this most successfully is the greatest

It is the least bit funny to read that " Mile, Nevada" is It is the least bit funny to read that "Mile, Nevada" I list dying to sing in her own city, "San Francisco, Miss Wixon was born in a mountain town in California when a little girl her father removed to Austin, almost in the centre or the Sagabrush State; she never saw Sar Vrancisco until a couple of years before she started for Large to perfect her education as a singer. She hearned as skate, to dance and to cook—indeed she was far advanced in the line of her especial genius before ever she set the desert. But it is all right. She sang divincity clean a little girl; it is said she is wonderfully improved, and that some of her notes will just make a lark tumble at of a tree in envy.—[Sait Lake City Tribune.]

The Confederate Cabinet's jewel box, according to Western paper, has been found in the hollow of a tree. It contained about a peck of gold, and at least \$20,000 worth of precious stones which had been pawned by the ladies of the Confederacy for the benefit of the cause

The question now arises, whom does it all belong to I "leed goat" is the name given by the bar-keepers in New-York to their latest concection. It is composed of goat's milk gin, and lemon-peel, with a due addition of sugar and lee. It is said that the "duess" bleat for the new beverage.—[London Fruth.

The Memphis Avalanche thinks that Mr. Hendricks is going to be a very troublesome Vice-President. But Mr. Hendricks doesn't care. He has got in at last, and is determined to prance around.

is determined to prance around.

Whatever else may be in doubt, one thing is absolutely certain: that Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is as thekled as a cat with two tails. It is really a relief to a down-cast Republican, whose hopes were shattered by Burchard, to see the Honorable Thomas A. cavorting around the country kicking up his heels and having a high and time with everybody, just as though he was the whole circus himself instead of a hoop-holder for Sonatorial acrobats. We like to see him have fun, and, as was remarked of the great Brooklyn divine, we're willing to "give the old man a chance," but some regard must be had for appearances. He ought to sew some lead in the seat of his tronsers to keep him down. He is altogether too volatile. He should suppress his tee-heeling. He needn't be tickled to death; he's only got second place.—[Rochester Post-Express.]

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

HENRY IRVING AS HAMLET.

Mr. Irving has crowned his noble series of performances in this capital with his original extraordinary, and deeply impressive impersonation of Hamlet. This was given has night, at the Star Theatre, before a numerous and brilliant audience, enthusiastic, but also thoughtful; and it was viewed with eager attention, sometimes with surprise, sometimes with delight, once in a while with consternation, more often with cortial in a wille with consternation, more often with cordial plandits, always with profound respect. Mass Ellen Terry appeared as Ophdia, and she dignified and adorned the occasion by a performance so radiant in beauty, so exquisite in grace, and so tender and lovely in pathos that, simply "it paragons description and wild fame." The sublime tragedy of "Hamlet" was set upon the stage in scenery of magnificent richness and mellowness. sonated in a competent and effective manner. The night was a golden one, while it lasted; and the record of it, written in letters of gold, will long abide in the pleased and grateful remembrance of this community.

The character of *Hamlet* appears to be chosen, by com-

mon consent, as furnishing the standard by which every actor should be judged, with reference to his claim to a place in the front rank of the dramatic pro-fession. It is not, indeed, so difficult a part to act as either Macbeth or King Lear-since it requires neither the lurid, overwhelming imagination of the fiend-driven murderer, nor the vast torrent of thwarted tenderness and shattered, senile sensibility essential to the afflicted insome monarch; neither does it exact such predigious physical resource and exertion as are demanded in these haracters. But it is a majestic and beautiful personal ity, richly fraught with intellect, sensibility, refinement, and grace, and displayed under circumstances of impressive mystery and remance; its thoroughly adequate representation is possible only to a nature of the most ex-quisite sensibility, hallowed by the charm of genius, matured by the experience of suffering, and dominated by an intellect that perfectly controls alike itself and the methods, expedients and accomplishments of dra-matic art; and hence it is reasoned that the actor who an endear himself to the world in the character of Hamlet is necessarily a great actor. In England, where they secept a new Hamlet about once every twenty years. and where the mantle of Garrick has fallen, suc on Kemble, Kean, Young, Macready and Fechter, Mr. irving's embodiment of Hamlet was long since crowned with the laurel of perfect renown. He has now placed this noble work for the first time before the pa New-York, and so at length the corner stone of his great reputation stands fully disclosed.

The performance is one of the richest and most sug-

restive that it has ever been our privilege to see, and me of the most difficult to analyze and describe. Let us say at once, however, that in ideal-in fidelity to Shakespears's conception—it is almost entirely great.

The proportion, indeed, is not strictly maintained.

Certain attributes of the character are more amyly; polity, and truly presented than others. The feeling exthan the charm. Of that incid laterval of lofts poise-that themset who shines forth in the speech to Heraits about "passion's stars" and "fortune's finger"—thera about "panelon's share" and "fortume's finger"—there is searcely a trace. But the Franket was looked into rephetors eyes no if he would read her very soul, the franket was belt in standard and the searce the lits families on a time and harded to her "the areast belts families on a time and harded the franket was thought he franket and count himself these of the frankets and that he had belt drought the franket to had belt drought the franket that he times of whom with the franket that he times of whom with the franket that he times and franket that he had the searce the times and the had belt the heat the had had all the heat and the heat and the heat the heat the heat and the heat and the heat the heat the heat make the profession.

connections and remarkable beauty. And this is comigh. method, and not in the substance. Yet they exist, for Mr. Irving has applied to Hamlet the same "natural" from the same consequal style that he employs for Hathias in "The Bells." They are, in that character, onsummate and superby, but last night they sometimes comed enfection and inndequate, in contact with the towering magnitude of Shakespeare's thought and the stately pomp and sonority of his verse. Mr. Irving's Hamlet, we repeat, is great, in ideal; but perhaps his expression of that ideal could be made, in some ways, more massive and more splendid. It is upon the subtauce, and not the manner, of the work, accordingly, that reflection will drst repose and longest dwell-

The universal tendency of the human mind is to summarize. Almost every person likes to hear, and likes to make, comprehensive and positive statements upon all subjects of knowledge or thought. if undreds of writers—pursuant to this usual impulse—have assumed to define Haulei. No writer has entirely succeeded in doing it. There are subjects that cannot be summarizedand this is one of them. Much lucid and splendid thought upon it has been uttered; because many of the calest minds which have existed within the last two numbered years have been attracted, aroused, and inspired by its glory and its mystery. But the flual elucidating word has never yet been found. Much, to be sure, is lear. There can be no doubt about the general drift; but what was left a secret momains a secret still. When the understood, Hamlet will be entirely understood-and not till then.

Without presuming to undertake to define Hamlet, however, it may yet be said that certain i facts about him are positively known. He is a Prince, in a royal court; noble, gentle, and of perfect breeding; " the expectancy and rose of the fair state." He is thirty He has been educated at the most famous niversity in Europe. He has been reared in the Catholic faith. He has lived a life not of action but of thought. His intellect, vast, far-reaching and con-scious of its power, has been cultivated by intense thinking to the most extreme limit, so that now the idea of anything—no matter what—is more real to him than the thing itself; and he has tost the faculty, if ever he had it, of practical, continuous action, even while living at the height of mental activity and in a fever of desiractive excitement. It seems to have been Shakespeare's intention to present a divinely gifted man as representa-tive of all that is highest and best in human nature; to place him at the pinnacle of worldly fortune; to make genius, love, friendship, power, wealth, popularity, every blessing; and then to overwhelm him with affliction, developing a latent strain of intery and taint of madness in his organization, and thus, perhaps on the largest canvas and with the boldest colors ever used by mortal hand, to point human life in the aspect of total failure. For this, surely, is what the tragedy of "Hamlet"

seems to say: However much mankind may close i's eyes to the truth, the truth nevertheless remains, that morprotructed and cruel pain with which it begins, the un ertainty with which it is attended, the trouble with which it is burdened, the mystery with which it is surcounded, the mutability with which it is cursed, and the mi-ery in which it ends, unite to make it, for all who look beneath the surface, influitely pathetic. Some of its pleasures, indeed, are very great, but all of them are evaneacent. Everything breaks and dies-everything but semory, and that is the cruslest affliction of all. Poor Byron put it all in four lines:

"Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen, Count o'er thy days from sugaist free, And know, whatever thou hast been, 'The something better not to be."

All this we find implied in Mr. Irving's impersonation He never misses the subtlety of the character. The interry of Humlet is inherent misery. It is not, to any considerable extent, caused by his personal circumes. "The uses of this world" are to him " weary, that, and unproduable " long before he knows that listather was murdered, or that his mother's new has t and is the murderer, or that his father's spirit is abread. Grief at the death of his father, bitter rescutment of his mother's ensuing basty unptials, dim suspicion of his mele's wickedness, and presentiment and foresisting as to the love of Opticila, are the only sources of his wrete educas that can be distinctly stated. These, or course, are in part explanatory of his condition; but only in part. For the secret, profound cause of the overwhelming weight of his misery we must look into his soul. Selfdisgust and disgust at the human race are properties of his mird. A sense of the awful grandeur and mystery a the universe and of the angelic and even godlike attributes that appertain to the nature of man abide with him, it is true; yet, as he looks forth upon that universe, he sees only "a toul and pestilent congregation of vapors"; and as he looks upon mankind he sees only the "quintessence of dust." Suicide has long been a familiar subject in his thoughts, and he would destroy his own life, but that self-murder is forbidden, and-mo portant still-but that greater misery may await the soul beyond the grave than that which it suffers here.

Hamlet is the very genius of sorrow; born so, and not made so; and whatever his circumstances might have been, he would have reacted on them to afflicting if not to tragical results. Upon this nature, thus saturated with gloom and predeatined to anguish, falls the shock of a supernatural visitation and a heartrending disclosure of cruel and loathsome crime; and thus the will, already irresolute from baffled thinking and enfeebling grief, is shattered; the mind drifts from its moorings; and stendfast action becomes impossible. Hamlet is in a real delirium—to which Mr. Irving gives prominent and thrilling expression—after the disappearance of the Ghost, in the scene upon "the dreadul summit of the cilif"; and he then has the impulse to assume to be issue (in which device it is singuiar and significant to note